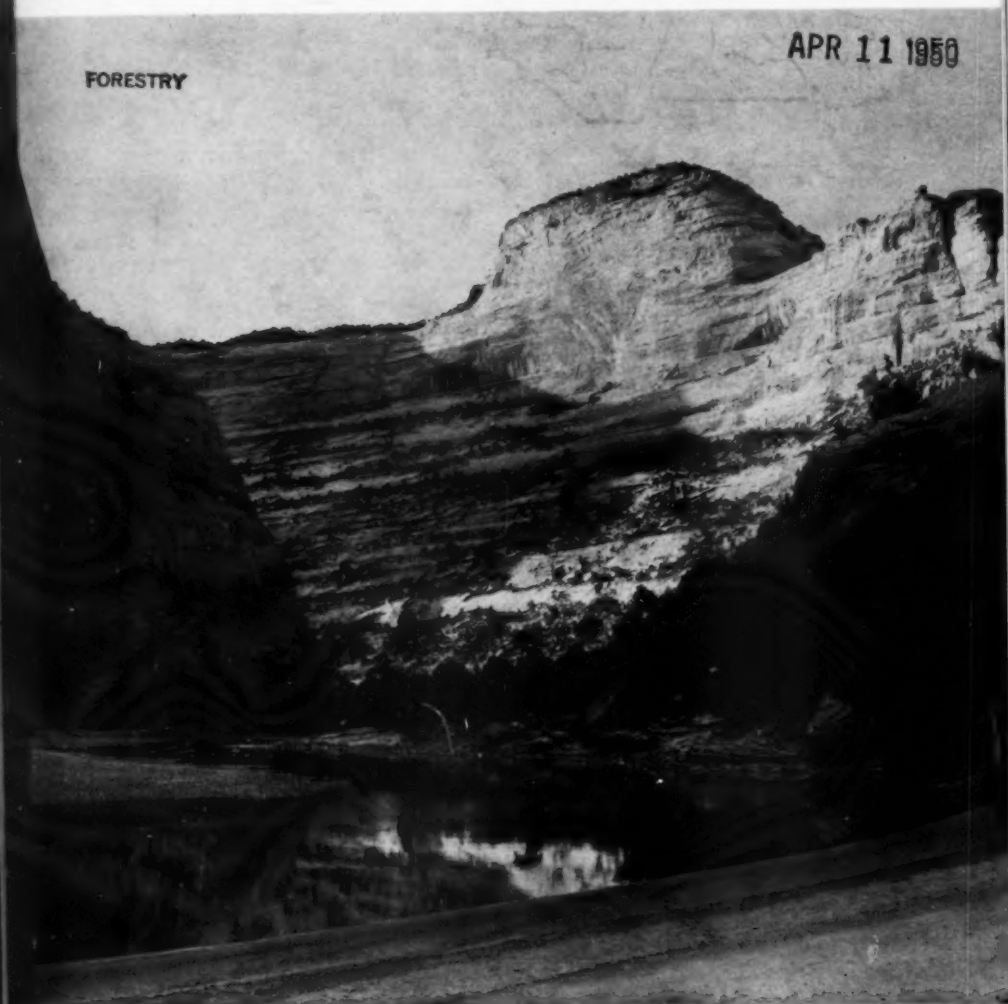


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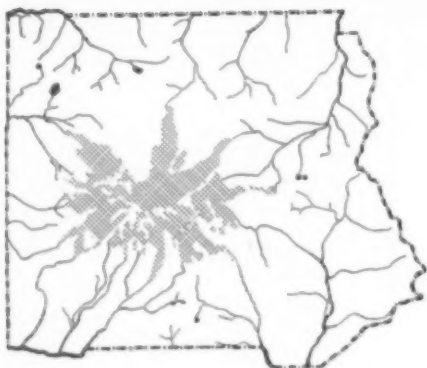


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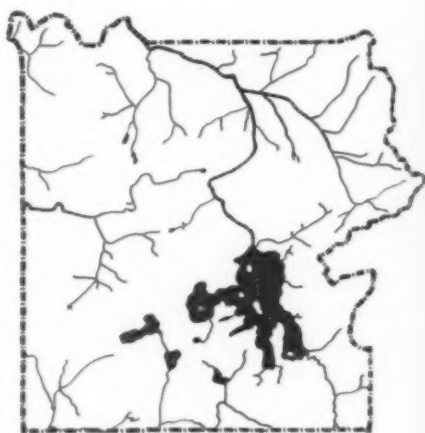
APRIL-JUNE 1950

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• VOL. 24; NO. 101



When once you establish the principle that you can encroach on a national park for irrigation or power, you commence a process which will end only in the entire commercialism of them all.—JOHN BARTON PAYNE.



NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

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The National Parks Association

An independent, non-profit organization with nation-wide membership
guarding America's heritage of scenic wilderness

1214 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

APRIL-JUNE 1950

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NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, formerly National Parks Bulletin, has been published since 1919 by the National Parks Association. It presents articles of importance and of general interest relating to the national parks and monuments, and is issued quarterly for members of the Association and for others who are interested in the preservation of our national parks and monuments as well as in maintaining national park standards, and in helping to preserve wilderness. (See inside back cover.)

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Southern Pacific Railroad

From Illilouette Fall there unfolds a superb view of Yosemite's wilderness, with the south side of Half Dome standing boldly against the sky, and Vernal Fall thundering in the canyon below.

CRISIS IN YOSEMITE

By STERLING S. CRAMER, Committeeman, Fifth District, Mariposa County, California,
for the Mariposa County Democratic Central Committee

MARIPOSA COUNTY is a small county, with some 6000 persons. The tourist trade attracted by Yosemite National Park is the largest single business activity we have. Nearly one fourth of the county's tax revenue comes from assessments within park boundaries. Almost half the population of the county lives in the Fifth District, which includes Yosemite and the approaches to the park. I, myself, have lived in the park for the past fifteen years. I am an accountant, but I derive my livelihood from the tourist trade, and Yosemite is my home.

Government fiscal and operating policies in Yosemite National Park affect me and my family directly. In a similar manner, these policies affect the other people who have made their homes in Mariposa County.

We believe in our county and in its future. In the past two years we have bonded ourselves to provide a permanent

water supply for the county seat. We have bonded ourselves to provide a county hospital. We have unified our school system to provide better educational opportunities for our children. We are not afraid to tackle the problems of the improvement of our county through our own efforts.

But in Yosemite National Park we are completely dependent upon what the federal government, in its wisdom, supplies through appropriations. These appropriations have been so inadequate since the war that they meet none of the tests of ordinary business prudence. It would be an understatement to call the appropriations policy poor economics.

We in Mariposa County grant our personal interest in this problem. But we have a responsibility to ourselves, and we have a responsibility to the 750,000 people who visited Yosemite last year and to the 800,000 persons who have visited the park this year.

It is useless for us to attempt to present the whole picture of the Yosemite situation at this time. The facts have been adequately and fully presented by the park superintendent each year in his budget requests. The office of the Secretary of Interior has in its files the entire story.

Rather, we shall dwell on the things that are common knowledge among us all who live in and about Yosemite, things like the time the dresser fell through the bedroom floor of the Freeman home because the boards had rotted away.

The government has almost half a million dollars invested in employees' quarters. These quarters are the homes of families who expect to spend their lives in the national park system. In addition, there is another half million dollars invested in operating buildings. In all, there are 492

The National Parks Association long has urged increased appropriations for the National Park Service, and has published much on the subject in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE. (See *House Appropriations Committee*, January-March 1946 issue; *Annual Board Meeting—1946*, July-September 1946; *Private Lands in National Parks*, by Newton B. Drury, April-June 1947; *Annual Board Meeting—1947*, July-September 1947; *Krug Stimulates Cooperation*—editorial, and *The Parks and Congress*, January-March 1948; *Manpower Needed*—editorial, and *Annual Board Meeting—1948*, July-September 1948; *Harassed Wildlife*—editorial, April-June 1949; *Thirtieth Anniversary, Annual Board Meeting—1949*, July-September 1949.) This article, dealing with specific problems in a single national park, helps to strengthen the Association's stand on this pressing problem. It was written in September, 1949. While reading the article, it is well to keep in mind that the situation described is not unique to Yosemite. It is not materially worse than in a number of other national parks and monuments.—Editor.

buildings. Half of them are from sixteen to seventy years old.

To maintain and repair these 492 buildings during the year just ended, a total of \$5000 was allowed and expended. This year's budget as it stands is similar. Next year's budget as proposed is almost the same.

What is needed to restore to prewar standards, to make up for the lack of repairs these last eight years, is a sum estimated between \$150,000 and \$175,000.

Meanwhile people live and work in these buildings.

The federal government has an investment in buildings and utilities in Yosemite of over \$2,500,000. The largest private concessioner in the park has an approximately equal investment. This fall, to maintain its investment, the National Park Service will have as a permanent crew one carpen-

ter, the concessioner will have eleven. The Service will have one painter, the concessioner will have seven. And so it goes, five electricians against six; three plumbers against six; no laborers against thirty. A total of ten men against sixty for the concessioner.

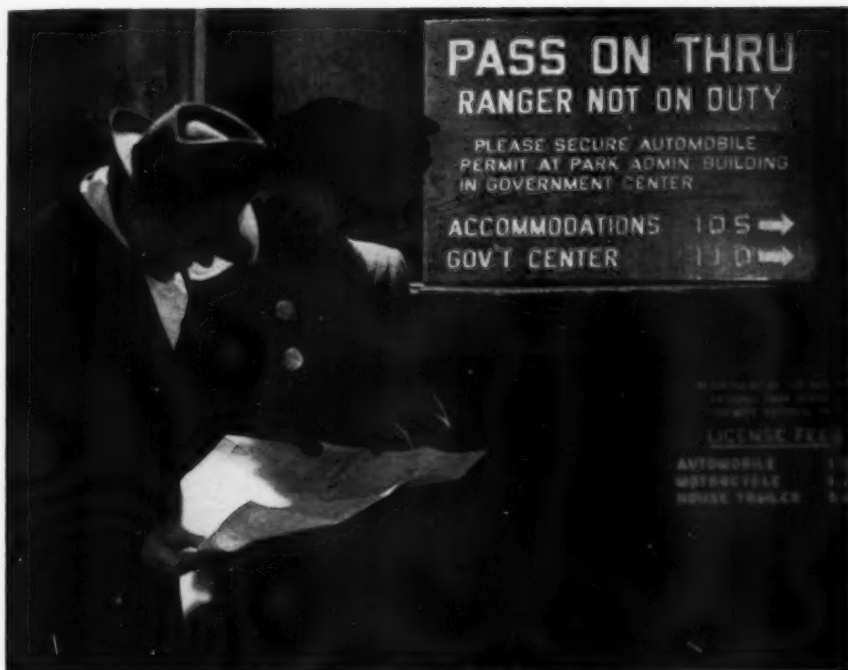
This is not intended as a comparison of public and private enterprise, but surely a governmental service should be entitled to standards of maintenance somewhat approaching those of a private concern.

We have a government telephone system in Yosemite. In theory, this system allows communication between all the activities in the park; but almost every thunderstorm in the summer and almost every snow in the winter isolates the valley from the outlying places. I know. I use these lines every day in my work. And anyone who has been aggravated by a party line of two or

Congestion at its worst occurs in Yosemite Valley's campgrounds on holidays and weekends during summer.

Photographs by Ralph H. Anderson





Insufficient funds do not permit the Park Service to keep entrance stations manned throughout the twenty-four hours, with the result that much revenue is lost.

four phones should try to do business over our party line to South Entrance which has eighteen phones.

An average of 6000 long distance calls go out over this system each month to all parts of the country.

Some of you, undoubtedly, remember our fire of a year ago at Rancheria Mountain. This fire was discovered early and could have been controlled except that the Pate Valley telephone line had not been repaired since the war. A messenger on foot required twenty-four hours to reach a phone that would work. As a result, 10,000 acres of timber burned beside Hetch Hetchy reservoir, and \$90,000 was expended on fire fighting. What sort of economy is this? That \$90,000 would have

given us a brand new telephone system.

The United States Department of the Interior is fast becoming one of the world's largest producers of electric power.

We have an electric system in Yosemite National Park consisting of a power plant and transmission lines owned and operated by the National Park Service. These facilities were installed in 1918. The main line from the power plant to the floor of Yosemite Valley is an 11,000 volt overhead circuit. A large number of the original poles, cross-arms and insulators are still in use. In many places, all that holds up some of the poles is the wire itself. Power failures are frequent during the heavy weather of the winter.

The plant is shut down right now because

it was producing only about fifty kilowatts, while water to produce 150 to 200 kilowatts was escaping through leaks in the dam. In the meantime, we are obtaining our electricity from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

For years it has been necessary to maintain private power plants in the areas away from the floor of the Valley. Last year a source of power was secured. This source was not the Department of the Interior, but the P. G. & E.

Aside from the fact that the entire public power production system is suffering from lack of maintenance, the capacity which seemed ample in 1918 is now hopelessly inadequate.

In public campground No. 11, on the floor of Yosemite Valley, an electric razor will not function in the public washroom.

The power is not strong enough. In camp 6, where Park Service and concessioner employees live in the summertime, radios will not work nor will electric refrigerators.

The P. G. & E. brings more or less unlimited power to the park boundary. However, this power must be run through a government transformer with a rated capacity of 2160 kilowatts. The demand on this transformer exceeded rated capacity for the first time on Christmas day of 1941, when 2500 kilowatts were drawn. On no other day of that year did the daily peaks exceed 2100 kilowatts. By 1947, 2500 kilowatts was an ordinary daily peak continuing for many consecutive days during cold weather. By mid-winter, in 1949, the crisis was reached when 3100 kilowatts became a common daily maximum demand, compared to capacity of 2160 kilowatts.

The amphitheater benches at Camp 14 have served for sixteen years, and are now worn out. They need replacing so that visitors can continue to enjoy campfire programs.





Repeated efforts to get funds to replace privies like this have failed. There are over a hundred such privies in Yosemite, some of them thirty years old.

When this point was reached, it was necessary to begin a campaign of public education. Residents of Yosemite were asked to stagger their cooking hours, to turn off their bathroom heaters and to curtail the use of electric lights.

Here in Yosemite, we are completely dependent upon electricity as our source of power. We cook by electricity. We heat many of our houses completely by electricity. We supplement the heating from other sources by electric heaters. All this is over and above the ordinary uses of electricity for lighting, radios, refrigerators and machine shops. How much longer our aged and inadequate transformer can stand this abuse is entirely a matter of chance. If next winter is as cold as last, we may confidently expect that if the increase in demand should materialize, our transformer will finally give up. Yosemite National Park will then experience a mass exodus in the dead of winter. There will be a line of refu-

gees fleeing from a community that will be as crippled as if it had suffered a bombing.

It will be possible to maintain a skeleton crew in the Ahwahnee Hotel, where the concessioner has a fairly sizable standby diesel generator. Six months to a year later it will be possible to invite the public to return to Yosemite. It is our understanding that these transformers must be made to order and that manufacturing time frequently exceeds a year.

Our sewage disposal plant was built in 1931. It is now as overloaded as the electrical system. Incompletely processed sewage is right now accumulating faster than the plant can dispose of it.

One very small item is the rapid growth of Klamath weed and thistles. These pests came to Yosemite many years ago when it was permissible to pasture private horses in the meadows on the floor of the Valley. Little by little they have spread until one finds both plants in obscure places on the cliffs which can be reached only by rock climbing. To control these pests the park forester was given a budget this summer of \$500. Using 2-4 D he has eliminated these plants next to the highway adjoining certain meadows which are in full view of the public.

Thistles are a pest only because they drive out native grasses and wild flowers. Klamath weed is, however, poisonous to grazing animals and has a resinous stalk which is a dangerous fire hazard.

To the general public the uniformed ranger is a symbol of federal authority in the national parks. In fact, he may be said to personify the National Park Service in the popular fancy. Yosemite has twenty-three of these men. They are assisted by forty-six seasonal rangers each summer. These men have the duty of patrolling 750 miles of trails, 260 miles of roads and almost 1200 square miles of rugged mountain territory. This is the same number of rangers who comprised the force in 1940. In 1940 there were half a million visitors to Yosemite. In 1949 there were

800,000. In 1940 there were 155,000 automobiles on the roads of the park. This year there were over 250,000.

Adding to the protection problem is the fact that there has been a reduction in the work week from forty-eight hours to forty hours between 1940 and 1949. Taking into account the increase in travel and the reduction in working time, the effectiveness of the ranger force has been reduced almost fifty percent. A few nights ago a taxi cab was stolen from in front of Yosemite Lodge. It was necessary to rout men out of bed to man the entrance stations and set up road blocks. There are no funds to maintain prewar coverage. After several hours the blocks were removed. These rangers at the entrance stations had to sleep because they were to be on duty the next day. After the blocks were removed, the stolen car was driven through the Tioga Pass Entrance Station.

To cover the 750 miles of trails, and to provide protection for over 1000 square miles of back country, eight men are available. Whenever an emergency develops, these are the men who must handle it. They are the only ones who know the country and have the techniques necessary to cope with it. Two such emergencies have developed this summer and have received national publicity. Great praise was bestowed upon the men who participated in these thrilling rescues. However, during the period of the emergency the park as a whole was almost completely unprotected.

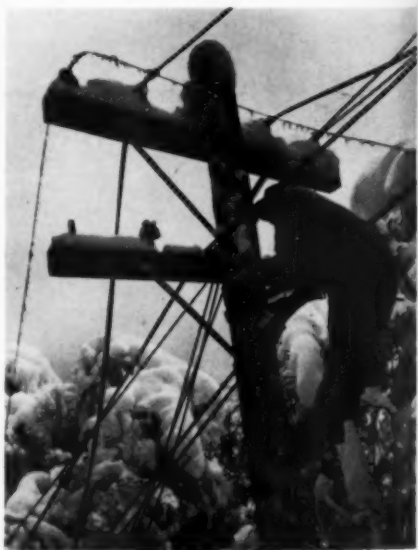
Last winter, the National Park Service had to give up its usual winter rescue and first-aid program. With almost 100,000 skiers using the ski fields of the park each winter the law of averages guarantees there will be lost and injured persons numbered in the hundreds. When the government withdrew from its role as the protector of the public, it became necessary for the private concessioner to assume that service. Not only did the concessioner supply the service at his own expense, but he did it

in the name of the United States Government. As far as the public knows, the rescue work is still in the hands of park rangers.

With the entrance stations unmanned each night, it is obvious that a considerable number of automobiles go through the park without paying entry fees. This lost revenue alone cannot help but be more than the cost of supplying the additional rangers. The entrance stations collect over \$1000 daily from the sale of entrance permits. It is big business and profitable.

Last summer, my son and I took a pack trip. In the course of that trip we went through Red Peak Pass, the newest trail in the park. We also went over the Sunrise-Soda Springs trail, which is one of the oldest trails in the park. We found the Red Peak Pass trail completely obliterated for long stretches in the upper regions of the pass above timber line. We were in an area of cliffs, boulders and exposed

Winter storms cause power and telephone line breaks, endangering health of those depending on electric heat in rooms and cabins.





Lack of funds to repair broken telephone lines sometimes results in large conflagrations because fire outbreaks cannot be reported early enough. This fire is burning on Forest Ridge.

rocky shoulders, where there were no footprints to guide us. Fortunately our mountaineering ability was equal to the problem.

On the Sunrise trail, we fought our way through underbrush. We rode our horses and drove our pack stock over boulders blocking the trail, at points where a slip would have meant a fall of hundreds of feet. In one case the trail consisted of a crack several hundred feet long across the sloping shoulder of a granite dome. Our animals walked this crack like tight rope walkers.

This summer, my wife and I rode horses

into McCabe Lakes. We left the main trail beside a newly erected National Park Service sign. We found the lake with not too much difficulty. We got lost only once going in and twice coming out, the second time so completely that we never did return to the trail. Instead, we found an old sheepherder's trail, perhaps fifty years old.

McCabe Lakes, being only a mile off the main trail, is fast becoming a popular campsite. We met three parties that day coming out, two of them had pack stock. Yet no attempt has been made to mark



The museum's small staff is unable adequately to meet the thousands of people who crowd into this little building every day.

the route to the lakes. Each person marks his own route. We got lost only because we became confused as innumerable routes fanned out from the lakes.

Since the early days of the war, I have been associated with the Yosemite Natural History Association. For the last several years I have been the Chairman of its Board of Trustees. This Association is a corporation which cooperates with the Naturalist Division of the National Park Service in the operation of the Yosemite Museum and in the park's general interpretive program.

Two years ago, in my capacity as Chairman of the Board of the Association, I received a request from the regional ranger naturalist of Region Four for a donation of \$10 worth of penny postcards because the National Park Service had no funds for postage to reply to the numerous requests for information received from the public.

It was proposed to use this \$10 worth of postcards to inform each person who made a request that due to the lack of funds it was impossible to reply to his letter. Our Board refused to make the donation. However, we authorized the chief ranger naturalist to use Association funds for postage for all correspondence which he felt could be written on Association's stationery. This relieved his problem in Yosemite since in dealing with the public the aims of the Association are the same as those of the Service. As the situation became more critical, the concessioner in the park made available his own postal meter and paid for the postage in order that the National Park Service in Yosemite might maintain its contact with the public at large. Government funds were sufficient only to handle official communications between government offices.

(Continued on page 77)

WILDERNESS VICTORY

By SIGURD OLSON, Consultant

The President's Quetico-Superior Committee

DECEMBER of 1949 was a fateful month in the long effort to preserve the wilderness character of the famous canoe country of the Quetico-Superior region. It was a month filled with suspense and ominous rumors, a month when it seemed as though a quarter of a century of effort might end in defeat. When, on December 17th, President Truman signed Executive Order 10092 establishing an air space reservation over the roadless areas of the Superior National Forest, it became a month of rejoicing. This was the first time in the history of America that such a thing had been done for any other reason than public safety or national defense. It was a hard won milestone and a turning point in the national attitude toward all remaining preserves of primitive terrain. It emphasized that wilderness is important to present day Americans, as well as to future generations.

Seldom had any wilderness preservation issue been so bitterly contested. There were those who saw discrimination and selfishness in the attempt to stop airplanes from exploiting this beautiful lake country along the Minnesota-Ontario border. The various governmental agencies and the conservation groups in favor of air control were falsely accused of ulterior and sinister motives, of being in collusion with power and lumber interests who planned on gutting the areas' resources. For two years the outcome was doubtful, and there were many times when success seemed far away. Now that victory has come, it might be well to review the strength which made it possible; how, in the face of bitter opposition, faith in the ideals of wilderness preservation triumphed.

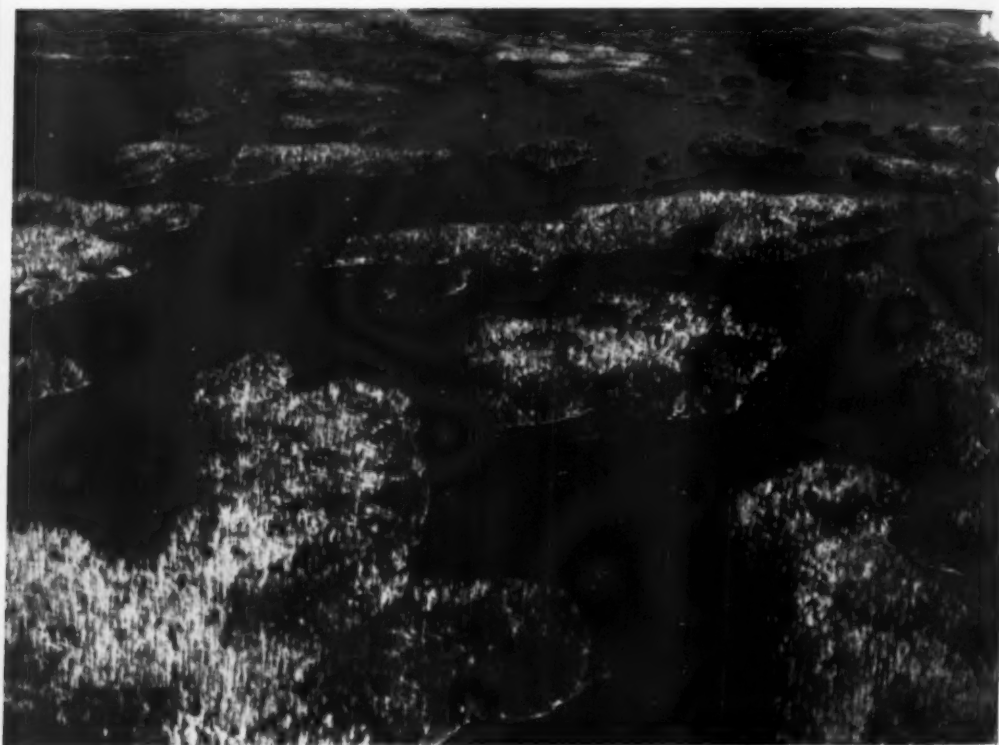
In order to understand what actually did happen, we must go back almost thirty years, for this victory, like all great wilder-

ness preservation efforts, was long in the making—the result of the dogged determination and faith of many groups and individuals who in spite of discouragement and defeat kept on fighting for an ideal, the preservation of the wilderness character of the Quetico-Superior.

The first great threat was roads which would have destroyed it swiftly and completely. This was in the early 1920's, just after the organization of the Izaak Walton League of America. This was one of the League's first major battles, and with the help of the U. S. Forest Service and every individual and organization it could enlist, it threw in all of its young and exuberant strength. That was the first real issue and the first victory for the canoe country.

But hardly was this over when another and greater threat loomed, a proposal for a series of gigantic dams which would have changed the lake country on both sides of the border into a power reservoir. At this time, in 1926, the Quetico-Superior Council was organized. Affiliated with the Izaak Walton League of America, this group won its spurs in the battle against waterpower and emerged with a great plan for an International Forest and a program of sound resource management which would safeguard the entire area forever.

While there were many facets to this plan, it is significant that its dominating conception was the preservation of the wilderness character of the interior. This was the dream, the motivating ideal. Back of that effort was love of the canoe country, of the peace and solitude of unspoiled waterways. It would take volumes to tell of the work of this group, how it rose to every threat, and time and again told the story of the Quetico-Superior to the nation. Certain names stand out in the record.



U. S. Forest Service

The deep silences of the Superior wilderness will no longer be shattered by the roar of private airplanes. This view looks northeast across Little Saganaga Lake.

Ernest Oberholtzer of Ranier, Minnesota, and Frederick Winston of Minneapolis, whose constancy of purpose and steady faith inspired all who over the years kept the ideal of the International Forest alive. Without this core of devoted men, the story would have been different today, for they laid the groundwork upon which all victories including the air space issue were won.

Some ten years after the creation of this pioneer group, President Roosevelt, aware of the growing national interest in the region, appointed his now famous Quetico-Superior Committee, a group of five men whose duties were the correlation

of all activities and all agencies working toward the goal of the International Forest. Reappointed by President Truman in 1946, the committee included representation from the old council, Mr. Charles S. Kelly, a former Minneapolis attorney, now of Chicago, and Ernest Oberholtzer of Ranier. The U. S. Forest Service was represented by Jay Price, Regional forester of Milwaukee, the Department of Interior by Will Zimmerman of the Office of Indian Affairs in Washington, D. C., the Wilderness Society by Dr. Olaus Murie of Moose, Wyoming. Vested with authority by the President of the United States, this group enlisted the support of many great organi-

zations and thousands of individuals in every state of the Union. Through the cooperation of magazines and newspapers, it retold the story of the wilderness canoe country, carried on a program of education and scientific research that has acquainted the entire nation with the Quetico-Superior and its problems. Working closely with the U. S. Forest Service, the Izaak Walton League and such other organizations as the Wilderness Society, the American Legion, the American Forestry Association, the National Parks Association, and many others too numerous to mention, it prepared the way for action in 1949.

Outstanding in its effort was a new organization in northern Minnesota called Friends of the Wilderness. Originating with a handful of devoted men at the time of the announcement of the attempt to secure the air space reservation a year ago, this group soon had a large membership. With the documentary film *Wilderness Canoe Country* produced by the President's Committee to dramatize the threat, it enlisted the support of over a hundred organizations, made the issue of the protection of wilderness a Minnesota crusade. Minnesota's Governor Luther Youngdahl pledged his support as also did its Senators Edward J. Thye and Hubert Humphrey. The Commissioner of Conservation Chester S. Wilson did valiant work. The newspapers came through with powerful features and editorials. Soon Minnesota was wholeheartedly behind what became known as the Air Ban. In fact, by the spring of 1949, it seemed as though the whole nation was behind the effort to save the canoe country.

Then came the decision of the Air Space Subcommittee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration that there was no justification for an air space reservation over the roadless areas of the Superior National Forest. This was a great disappointment to all who had hoped for favorable action. At that moment there was little hope. In spite of national support, victory seemed far away. It was at this juncture

that Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan, backed by Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman, appealed directly to President Truman for action. The mass of evidence, the thousands of wires and letters were turned over to the Department of Justice for study.

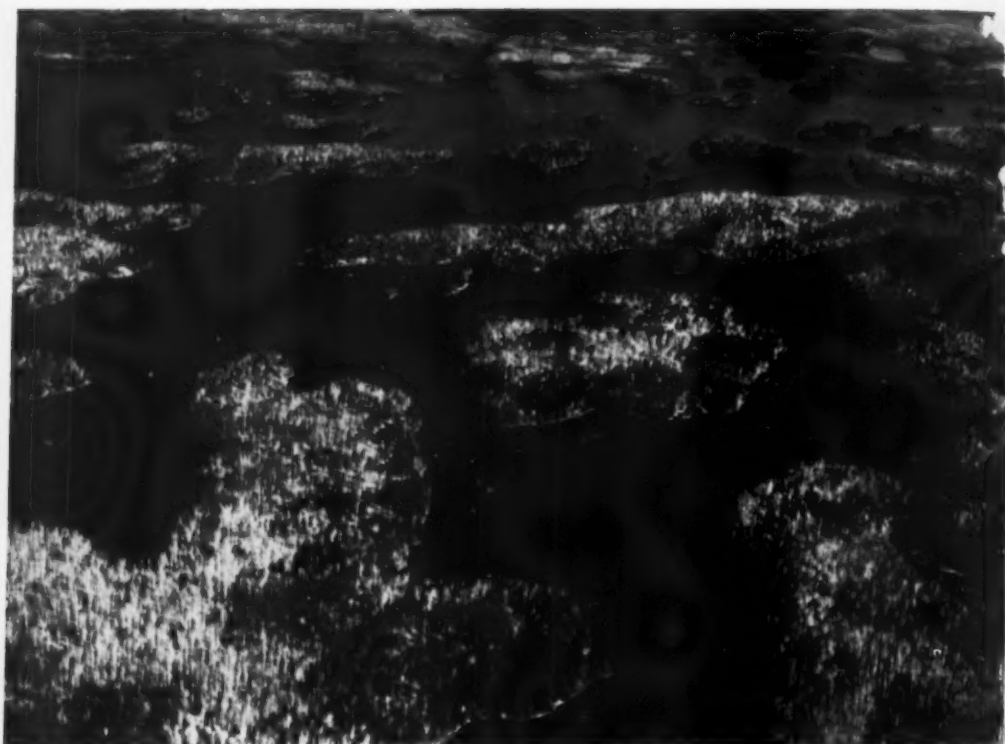
Then came a period of delay in which a long and exhaustive investigation was made of the proposal. During this period of suspense, the President's Committee carried on its work, correlating the continuing efforts of all groups and individuals lending support. The adverse decision of the Air Space Subcommittee crystallized national sentiment, and there was such a wave of public support, it seemed inconceivable that the final decision could be adverse.

Still, as time dragged on, there were many doubts. Everyone knew that if the Executive Order was not signed before Congress reconvened in January of 1950, it might be lost in the mass of new business which would confront not only the departments concerned, but the President. For weeks there was silence, then on the morning of the 19th of December came the wire from Key West.

"The President has signed the air space reservation over the roadless areas of the Superior National Forest."

Editorials appeared all over the United States, the *New York Times*, the *New York Sun*, the *Washington Post*, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cleveland and Chicago papers, all echoing the same thought, that in signing the executive order, the President of the United States had listened to the will of the people, which was to preserve the wilderness character of the famous lake country, that it was a victory of principle that would be appreciated far more in the years to come than today.

Now that this phase of the struggle is over, we realize that without the unselfish support of thousands of people and hundreds of organizations over a long period of time, victory could never have been won. Without the work of that initial group,



The deep silences of the Superior wilderness will no longer be shattered by the roar of private airplanes. This view looks northeast across Little Saganaga Lake.

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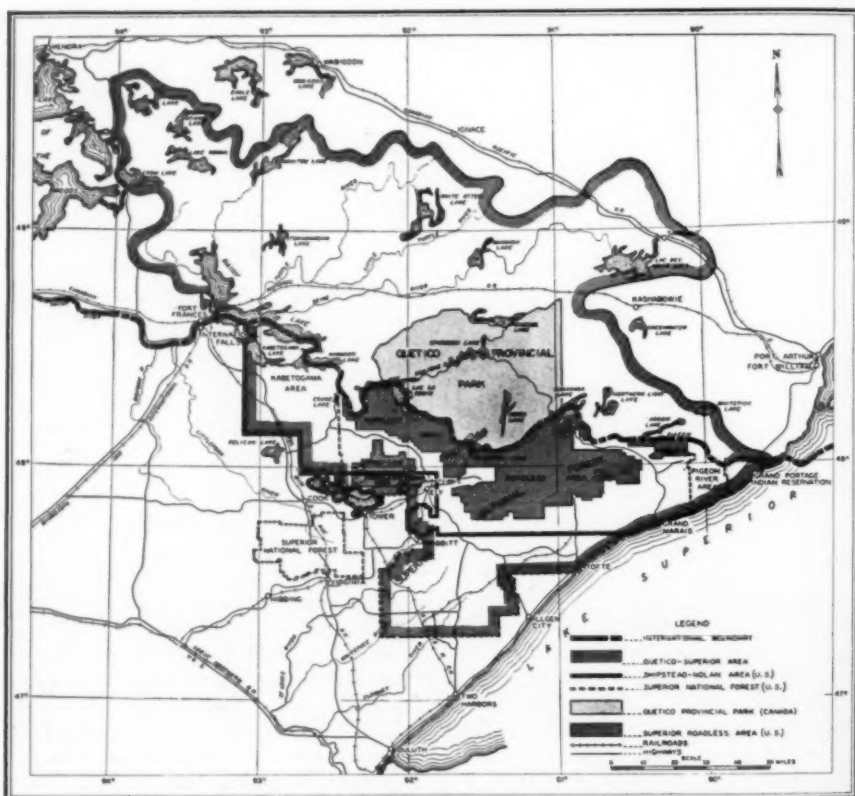
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Still, as time dragged on, there were many doubts. Everyone knew that if the Executive Order was not signed before Congress reconvened in January of 1950, it might be lost in the mass of new business which would confront not only the departments concerned, but the President. For weeks there was silence, then on the morning of the 19th of December came the wire from Key West.

"The President has signed the air space reservation over the roadless areas of the Superior National Forest."

Editorials appeared all over the United States, the *New York Times*, the *New York Sun*, the *Washington Post*, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cleveland and Chicago papers, all echoing the same thought, that in signing the executive order, the President of the United States had listened to the will of the people, which was to preserve the wilderness character of the famous lake country, that it was a victory of principle that would be appreciated far more in the years to come than today.

Now that this phase of the struggle is over, we realize that without the unselfish support of thousands of people and hundreds of organizations over a long period of time, victory could never have been won. Without the work of that initial group,



the Quetico-Superior Council and the continuing work of the President's Quetico-Superior Committee, it could not have been accomplished. Furthermore without the sound policy of management of the U. S. Forest Service and its continued support and cooperation ever since the beginning of the roadless area plan in 1926, the ultimate goal might not have been achieved in this instance or in any of the battles that have been fought in the past.

While the Air Space Order was tremendously important, like all of the other efforts to preserve this area, the battles against roads, power development, logging of shorelines, and other threats, it was only one phase in the long effort to reach

an agreement with Canada as to type of resource management on both sides of the border that would eliminate threats in the future. The air space reservation was another evidence of American sincerity and constancy of purpose in the plans for this country. The completion of the acquisition of private holdings in the roadless areas will be further proof of what the U. S. Forest Service has in mind—protection and restoration of the wilderness on our side of the border.

It is hoped that Canada will invoke similar restrictions in the Quetico region to the north, and that soon both governments will agree to the establishment of the long

(Continued on page 78)

No Need to Cut the Olympic Park Forest

An Analysis of Olympic Peninsula Forests and Their Potentialities

By JOHN OSSEWARD, Forester

IMAGINE, if you can, a pile of cord wood four feet high and four feet wide extending around the world nineteen times at the latitude of northern United States. Not much doubt about that being a lot of wood, and capable of supplying a lot of our needs in such products as paper and lumber. It may surprise you to know that that is the amount of wood that has been wasted—left to rot on the ground after logging—in the forests of western Oregon and Washington since 1925.

But the quantity is so great that it is hard to realize. Let's make this shocking fact easier to comprehend. Let's consider just one year—1944. In that year, for the same area, the U. S. Forest Service reported that the equivalent of 11,000,000 cords of usable wood were left on the ground to rot as logging waste. Stacked four feet wide and four feet high, at the same latitude, this would encircle the earth once—a distance of 16,000 miles. Waste on the Olympic Peninsula is in proportion.

A private tract on the Olympic Peninsula has been logged, and the "waste" shown here is left to rot.

National Park Service



With so much wood available, but not being used, one may well ask why the Olympic Peninsula lumber interests should dare to seek the right to have the forest of the Olympic National Park opened to them for logging. Even if there were no other reason for keeping the park intact, this alone should prohibit its ever being opened to the loggers. The public should keep this in mind when reading that the living trees of the park are "locked up," "wasted" and "rotting from old age."

A brochure aimed against the park entitled *Investigate Please*, printed and widely distributed in 1948, told us: "In the old days of timber cutting certain practices were commonplace . . . *such methods are long since outmoded and have been replaced with conservation methods carefully supervised.*" (Italics ours.) The same source said, concerning the park lands, which they coveted, that it is "land vitally needed in the long range economy of the region, state and the nation . . . a region manifestly suffering a grave economic wrong."

On the contrary, the unrestrained rate of forest cutting and plunder on the Olympic Peninsula is solely to blame for any "grave economic wrong" visited on the communities of the region. Surely, by 1944, these interests should have realized that the destruction of timber resources, which could not be used economically at the time, was equivalent to looting future generations. Congressman Russell Mack, from the Olympic Peninsula, sponsor of bills aimed at reducing the park, has been astonished at this waste. Writing in the *Seattle Times*, he says, "I discovered somewhat to my amazement, that fifty-seven percent of the wood in our forests goes to waste. The quantity of wood wasted annually is estimated at more than three million carloads. If we could convert even ten percent of this waste to useful purposes, new products for people to use and enjoy would be supplied, a multitude of new jobs would be created and our forests would last longer."

The Congressman's conclusion, that less waste would prolong the life of our forests, can logically be extended to mean that if less waste occurred, there should be less provocation from the timbermen to spoil Olympic National Park.

The demands on the park have been based almost entirely upon an imaginary future sawmill and plywood economy, in a region where the remaining large timber is seventy percent pulp species. Recent studies related to the fast growing young forests on the peninsula, reveal that tremendous hitherto unsuspected amounts of wood suitable for pulp production can be expected in the near future. The productivity of these young forests, the wise use of the remaining fifty billion board feet (Scribner scale) of old timber, and the regeneration of half a million acres of denuded and poorly stocked land, all on the peninsula, will adequately maintain its economic health now and increasingly so in the future. It is not a question of needing more timberland. Commercial interests have access to three and a quarter million acres of the finest timber producing land in the world. It is up to the industry to manage wisely what it has, and until this prerequisite can be met, there is little justification for despoiling the park.

Olympic National Park is the center of three concentric areas of land on the Olympic Peninsula. Immediately adjacent and surrounding the park are the Olympic National Forest on the east, north and south boundaries, and the Washington State Sustained Yield Forest No. 1 on the west, each dedicated primarily to the growing and harvesting of timber as a commercial crop. The third and outer circle of land is comprised of private, Indian and tax-delinquent state and county land. The commercial timberland outside the park is two-thirds the size of Massachusetts. Ninety percent is best suited to forest growing.

Olympic National Park is a little larger than Rhode Island. However, four-fifths of the 856,000 acres within the park are over



National Park Service

Olympic's weird rain forest is one of nature's outstanding exhibits. It must be preserved.

1500 feet above sea level, dominated by rugged mountain ranges deeply carved and separated by narrow canyon-like valleys, which radiate from the park's center. The 320,000 acres of disputed land inside the park is equal to ten percent of the timberland outside. No area in the United States can rival the rugged wilderness character of Olympic National Park. Its interior is protected from civilization's encroachments by dense, low altitude forests.

The mountain topography of the peninsula causes marked variations in the rainfall distribution—from fifteen to two hundred inches annually—and this results in two general forest types. The western half of the peninsula is dominated by western hemlock, Sitka spruce and true fir, which grow luxuriously in the moist environment.

This constitutes one of the world's most productive forest-growing areas, where stands of trees measuring over 100,000 board feet to the acre are not uncommon. The Douglas fir, which thrives best in better drained areas is comparatively of little importance on the western part of the peninsula. The forests of the eastern and drier half of the peninsula are characterized by the predominance of second growth and old Douglas fir, a valuable lumber and plywood species. Being so valuable, it was the first to be cut. The great stands of old Douglas fir have been depleted by fire, the ax and deplorable waste from the beginning, when hemlock, now valued for pulp production, was considered a "weed" tree, and a nuisance. Today, Grays Harbor and Clallam private

land areas are practically devoid of Douglas fir. It is the operators of the plywood and saw mills, therefore, who are numbered as the outstanding foes of Olympic National Park forests.

Of the 3,250,000 acres of forest land outside the park, only thirty-five percent remains in virgin saw-sized timber, some fifty billion board feet Scribner scale. Yet only four states have a greater volume of saw timber than the five Olympic Peninsula counties now possess. Twenty-five percent * of the area is inventoried as poorly stocked or denuded, twenty-two percent in small young timber and seventeen percent in seedlings and saplings of various degrees of stocking.

The Scribner rule is the accepted lumbermen's scale of forest measurement in the Douglas fir region, and is based on computations to show the number of one inch boards that can be sawed from logs of different sizes, after allowing for breakage, deformity, rot, slabs and sawdust, both in the woods and in the mills. Hence, it is evident that the forests here do not have a standard of measurement which is independent of subsequent degrees of waste after the timber is felled, except in the cubic foot rule which was not used. The Scribner rule is an archaic scale when applied as a forest inventory determinant, in a region best suited to pulp manufacture, for it excludes from the inventory all trees which cannot produce a thirty-two foot log at least sixteen inches in diameter. In the State of Washington, first in pulp production, trees are used by the pulp mills down to a five inch diameter, eight feet long. It is therefore clear that the Scribner rule forest inventory does not include all the usable wood in the forest. We have repeatedly heard that the park contains "nearly thirty percent of all the timber on the peninsula." In view of the measurement

used, this is a misstatement of fact. The park timber is compared with only the depleted saw timber which grows on only thirty-five percent of the forest land outside the park. There are seventeen and a half billion Scribner rule board feet of timber in the park and since the park is conceived in terms of time, not the present only, this volume of timber must be compared with the usable wood outside the park, which can be grown by good forest management on all the forest land, including the half million acres of land classified as denuded or poorly stocked. Someday, when all the virgin timber is gone, Olympic National Park will contain one hundred percent of that kind of forest. Corydon Wagner, Vice President of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, the principal speaker before the Washington State Forestry Conference held last December, had this to say concerning the forest inventories used in the Pacific Northwest: "Today the confidence in our inventory and growth calculations is badly shaken. The figures have served better for propaganda than for planning." The timber now in the park is estimated to have been only twelve percent of the original forest stand on the peninsula before cutting began.

Olympic National Park ranks fifteenth in size compared to Alaskan, Canadian and other United States parks and monuments. We can ill afford, therefore, to substitute road-side tree strips for the lofty forest of the park, in a region where the virgin timber will soon be gone. A statement of the park's superintendent, Preston Macy, is significant: "It is doubtful if any one of us present has the foresight and wisdom to determine today where the boundaries should be drawn for Olympic National Park, for the year 2000."

Certainly the timbermen, self-proclaimed "experts" in what constitutes national park values, could not qualify, judging from their own lack of foresight to protect their forest resource. At the turn of the century, they reduced the area of Olympic National

* The latest inventory was made in 1932. An undetermined area in this classification is presumed to have become stocked with seedlings and saplings by this time.

Forest almost 450,000 acres, or twenty percent. The timber thus eliminated from the reserve would be mighty useful today. Let Gifford Pinchot tell the story:

"The Geological Survey, in my absence and without my knowledge, consented to and put through, the elimination from Olympic National Forest some of the heaviest timberland in America, on the utterly imaginary ground that it was more valuable for agriculture than for forestry. Nearly every acre of it passed promptly and fraudulently into the hands of lumbermen."

Having raided the reserve in the past, they now want to raid the park for some 230,000 acres also.

It would be unfair to a small segment of the timber and pulp industries not to recognize an effort to inaugurate better forest practices and utilization programs. A modest amount of salvage logging is being made into useful products. Some of the pulp mills are making industrial alcohol from waste pulp liquors. Several large firms, through closely integrated plants, are doing a good job of utilizing bark, slabs and sawdust. Research points to the possible conversion of wood to stock feed, sugars, fertilizers, glues and plastics. A savings of sixteen percent of the logs processed has been accomplished by those mills now using hydraulic debarkers. A beginning has been made by some firms in the fields of second-growth thinning, pre-logging and post-logging salvage. Vastly greater opportunities, however, await development to increase the forest industrial payrolls of the Olympic Peninsula. All the virtues represented by these beginnings are only a scratch on the surface. In view of the meager development of the present opportunities, let alone the exploitation of future possibilities, there appears to be little justification for the reduction of Olympic National Park boundaries. Authoritative sources point out many alternatives, which are too obvious to overlook:

"Washington State, once the prime source

of lumber, now produces only half that produced by the State of Oregon, yet Washington's employment in forest products industries, as a whole, is very little below the peak established twenty years ago."

This is due to a greater diversity in the industry and more end product manufacture, which provides more man hours and wages per unit volume of timber cut.

Greater emphasis must be placed on the production of pulp products, since seventy percent of the remaining fifty billion board feet of old saw timber outside the park is hemlock and other pulp producing species. In addition, there are over 1,250,000 acres of second growth which will provide thinnings in enormous quantities for pulp mill processing.

A great opportunity lies dormant in the half million acres of poorly stocked and denuded forest land on the Olympic Peninsula. Little progress is being made toward rehabilitating this area into productivity, which, if adequately restocked by planting, could yield additional millions of cords of wood for the pulp mills after forty years of growth, all of which will maintain the economic health of the area.

The greatest alternative to that of despoiling the park lies in greater utilization of waste, in the form of logging debris and natural forest mortality. It has been estimated that natural mortality resulting from the competition of young forests for root and light space consumes one half of the forest growth, which becomes waste for want of access roads for its utilization.

Washington State Sustained Yield Forest No. 1, adjoining the west boundary of the park, contains nine billion board feet, Scribner, of hemlock, spruce, true fir and cedar, which will be available shortly to help supply the pulp mills of Grays Harbor and Port Angeles.

Two cooperative and one federal sustained yield forest units have been established on federal and private forests, designed to keep the peninsula logs available to the local mills only. There is need

of extension of this program to other parts of the Olympic National Forest and private land in this area.

Clear cutting, an operation which cuts down every tree in the operation, must be confined in area to allow more rapid regeneration from seed sources on the perimeter of the cut. There is too much commercial forest land lying idle too long.

Greater emphasis must be placed on the eradication of insect and disease ravages, which are estimated to have destroyed some forty-five billion board feet of timber in the western states during the past twenty years.

Research should be accelerated to find more uses for wood and new machinery to facilitate the processing of lumber and pulp by-products now wasted. Lignin, the waste liquor which is chemically separated from wood in the manufacture of pulp products, amounts to one-third of every log processed by the sulphite method. Chemists, by way of showing the possibilities, have compared the latent chemical use of lignin with that of coal tar.

Basic research in the fields of young timber growth, measurement, silviculture and ecology, now beginning in the area, is sadly needed in order to learn how to practice modern forest management.

Of equal importance is the need of young forest economic studies and accounting procedures. This is necessary to demonstrate the financial feasibility of good for-

est management now, for future profits, in a region ideally suited to management. How can financial sources be induced to provide the necessary long-term investments required in forest management, without the practical demonstration of the sound future position of the industries through understandable economics and accounting?

A sympathetic approach to the solution of forest credits, taxation and insurance problems, by government at all levels, would do much to foster a permanent and attractive field of forest investment.

Not to be overlooked, is the need on the Olympic Peninsula to increase the promotion of fishing, boat-building, farming, tourist trade, fish and food packaging industries. The tourist industry in the State of Washington is second only to the wood conversion industries.

The wise use of the remaining fifty billion board feet of old timber on Olympic Peninsula, outside the park, and a progressive development of the opportunities mentioned, will bring results surpassing the value of the comparatively small annual sustained yield which might accrue through withdrawal of Olympic Park forests.

Our vigilance must not waver. We therefore commend to you the battle cry proposed in Weldon Heald's guest editorial in the foregoing issue, "HANDS OFF THE NATIONAL PARKS."

DINOSAUR HEARING

Secretary of the Interior Chapman will hold a public hearing on April 3, in Washington, D. C. As a result of testimony to be presented on both sides, he will decide whether the Department of Interior will or will not support the proposals to build the two power dams in Dinosaur National Monument. This issue of the magazine will be coming off the press at that time, so that your Association probably will report the Secretary's decision to you in a news release.

Your Association's executive staff is extremely grateful to members for their fine cooperation in communicating to Secretary Chapman their opinions concerning the proposed dams. To save Dinosaur may become one of the most serious and pressing problems ever to be faced by your Association and its allies.

STOP THE DINOSAUR POWER GRAB

By DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Executive Secretary
National Parks Association

ON the northern reaches of the Colorado River watershed there is a region of magnificent scenic grandeur comparable to that in our world-famous national parks. It lies across the Utah-Colorado state line, just below the border of Wyoming. Established as Dinosaur National Monument in 1915, it was enlarged in 1938 to include 327 square miles—nearly six times the size of Bryce Canyon National Park, more than twice as big as Zion National Park and four times as big as Mesa Verde National Park. Although extraordinary from both scenic and scientific standpoints, it is almost unknown to the people of the United States, who are its owners.

This magnificent canyon country is in nearly primeval condition; under protection of the National Park Service, it will remain so. Adequate provision for public use and enjoyment of it will be made through an appropriation, whenever Congress recognizes that many national parks are fast becoming overcrowded, and that there is growing need for additional lands to take care of the rapidly increasing public demand for outdoor recreation. Here is an area of great untapped wilderness recreation possibilities. Already the Service has made a careful study of the monument, to plan the developments needed. But the question today is whether the

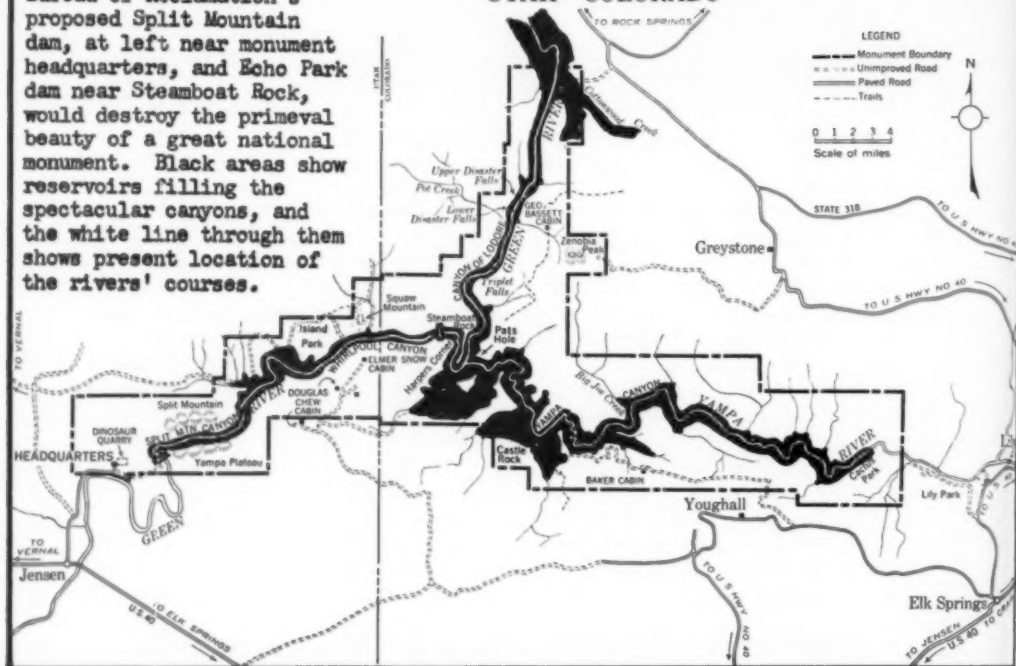
Upstream from Warm Springs in Yampa Canyon, the reservoir of the proposed Echo Park dam would be 470 feet deep. The cliff at right rises to 1700 feet above the river.

Photographs by George A. Grant



This map shows how the Bureau of Reclamation's proposed Split Mountain dam, at left near monument headquarters, and Echo Park dam near Steamboat Rock, would destroy the primeval beauty of a great national monument. Black areas show reservoirs filling the spectacular canyons, and the white line through them shows present location of the rivers' courses.

DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT UTAH - COLORADO



area is to remain suitable for this purpose.

During the war, surveyors of the Bureau of Reclamation went into the monument to see what potentialities this great reservation might hold for hydroelectric development. The outcome of that investigation is a plan, estimated to cost more than \$207,000,000, to construct two huge dams within the monument's boundaries. These would be known as Split Mountain and Echo Park dams. Both would inundate the area's outstanding scenic features, its deep canyons and some of the sites of greatest value for campgrounds, trails and other facilities for the thousands of people who would someday come to the monument in search of refreshment and enjoyment in a glorious pristine setting.

The Bureau of Reclamation, as in other such instances, has effectively advertised its wares, and built up powerful pressures for these projects. Primarily designed for power generation, in a region where power today is in no great demand, the Bureau has

overemphasized the irrigation benefits of these dams to the people of Utah. The result is that certain chambers of commerce in that state are waging a strenuous campaign to have the dams built. Every interested person in Utah has been urged to wire or write his representatives in Congress asking that legislation be enacted to permit dam construction. Some people have sent telegrams on several successive days, and in some cases fictitious names have been used to swell the tide of messages to Congress. How little conscience has the despoiling dollar! Promoters of the dams do not see that the monument in its wild state will provide not only a source of permanent wealth to local communities, but will serve a greater number of our people than would be possible if ruined by engineering development.

In 1935, the Federal Power Act was amended to exempt national parks and monuments from use for power development. Any legislation providing for con-

struction of dams in this monument would violate that law.

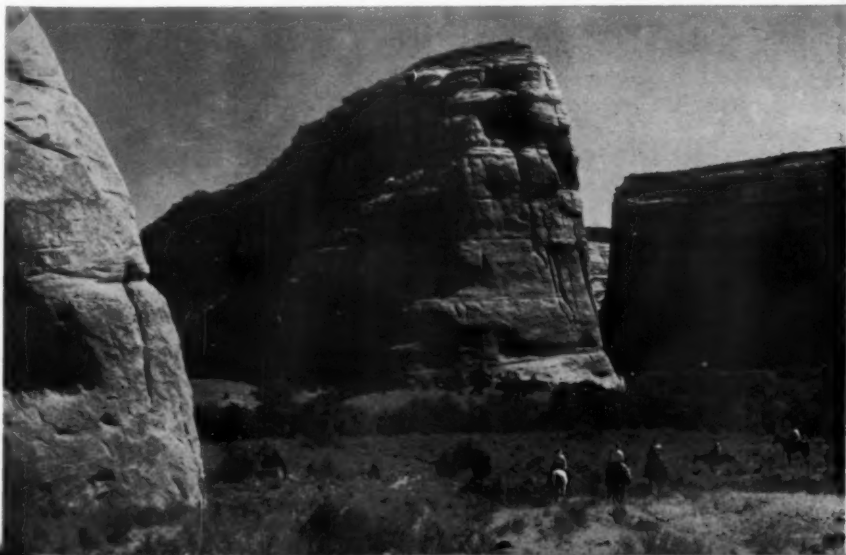
In both Utah and Colorado, there are a number of parks and monuments. Colorado is noted for its Rocky Mountain and Mesa Verde national parks. Here, too, are Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Great Sand Dunes, and Colorado national monuments. Utah is famous for its Bryce Canyon and Zion national parks and Cedar Breaks National Monument. Most of these wonderful areas are far removed from Dinosaur. Hence, the latter, when satisfactorily developed, would bring tourists into a region now rarely visited by vacationists. Local communities, perhaps particularly Jensen and Vernal in Utah, and Elk Springs in Colorado, stand to benefit in much the same way as such towns as Estes Park in Colorado, gateway to Rocky Mountain National Park, and Cedar City, gateway to Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon and Zion.

The accompanying map shows the locations of the two dams. The lower one, proposed to be built at geologically important Split Mountain, on the Green River, would be 245 feet in height, flooding the gorge for twenty miles or more. The upper dam, to be located just west of Steamboat Rock and Echo Park, would flood approxi-

mately thirty-five miles of the Green River's Canyon of Lodore, and probably as much as twenty miles of the Yampa Canyon. This includes essentially all of the Yampa Canyon and the full length of the Canyon of Lodore. In some places, these canyons would be more than half filled with water. For instance, at Echo Park, where the walls rise 800 feet, the water would be 500 feet deep, leaving only 300 feet of the sheer cliffs above the surface.

In considering the effect of these dams upon the national monument, we must recognize also that there will be, in addition to the dam structures and inundation, disturbance and disfigurement of the landscape, especially in the immediate vicinity of the two dams. Roads, power lines, operation structures, quarries and townsites would all intrude upon the natural scene. In studying the effects of the project, the National Park Service considers that the preservation of the scientific, scenic and natural wilderness character of the monument is in the best public interest, insofar as the nation as a whole is concerned. The Service is of the opinion that these dams should not be built, unless or until their need is so great that the national welfare demands it. In the case of the Echo Park

Steamboat Rock is 800 feet high. At this point, Echo Park reservoir would be 500 feet deep. Little imagination is required to see how the canyon's primeval grandeur would be destroyed.





The Gate of Lodore is one of the highly scenic spots in Lodore Canyon, with cliffs 2000 feet high. Echo Park reservoir would be more than 300 feet deep here.

and Split Mountain projects, there is no proof of such need.

The Service's plans for making the monument accessible are extensive. They propose an access road to Island Park, about ten miles up the Green from the site of the proposed Split Mountain dam. Here, in beautiful surroundings, a campground would be located. Another road would lead to a picnic area, campground and cabin area at the mouth of Split Mountain Gorge, where the Green emerges from the mountains. At Echo Park, one of the most highly scenic spots in the monument, with groves of cottonwoods and willows along the river banks and on the low canyon-bottom lands, would be a lodge and campground reached by road. In the Yampa Canyon, at a location named Castle Park, another road would bring visitors to a picnic area. The Service finds that a number of other places along the Yampa lend themselves to similar development. In the northern arm of the monument, a road is planned to bring visitors to the head of the magnificent Canyon of Lodore. Here, too, would be a

campground. To provide overlooks for wide, spectacular views across the surrounding country, a plan has been suggested to bring a road to the top of Blue Mountain, south of the monument, and a road leading to Chew Ranch, directly above Echo Park. The Park Service is ready to carry out these plans whenever Congress provides the funds.

In a letter of recent date, to Mr. Edward A. Sampson of the Colorado Chamber of Commerce, Director Newton B. Drury of the National Park Service said:

"In attempting to appraise the recreational value of the proposed reservoirs in Dinosaur National Monument, we are mindful of the fact that if present plans are carried out, practically every mile of the Colorado River from its source to its mouth, will, within a few decades, be inundated by reservoirs, unless such outstanding areas as Grand Canyon National Park and Dinosaur National Monument are preserved in their natural condition for public inspiration and enjoyment. Within a few decades, a reservoir within any one of the great scenic canyons of the Colorado River System will not be unique, for the river will



Canyon-bottom groves of cottonwoods and other vegetation beautifying the wild riverbanks would be submerged. The view below shows a third of Ledore Canyon, all of which would become a reservoir.

be one long series of fluctuating reservoirs in canyons. Any major canyon, such as Yampa Canyon, left without a reservoir in it, will indeed be a unique and outstanding recreational attraction.

"Our studies thus far, however, convince us that if the monument is preserved and developed for national monument purposes, it will be of far greater inspirational and educational value than if it is sacrificed for water

storage and power development. Other reservoir sites in the Green and Colorado rivers could be developed to provide the desired water storage and power generation, for which the Echo Park dam is proposed."

Additional information on Dinosaur appeared in our October-December 1949 issue, in an article by Field Secretary Fred M. Packard.



KNOW YOUR STATE PARKS

By HARLEAN JAMES, Executive Secretary
American Planning and Civic Association

THE state park movement may be considered essentially a development of the 20th century. It is true that Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove were set aside by Act of Congress in 1864 to be administered as a public trust by the State of California; but later the area was included in Yosemite National Park. It was not until 1921, four years after the establishment of the National Park Service, that Stephen T. Mather, who had served as director of the Service for three years, became convinced that the clamor to per-

suade the federal government to take over large and small areas of varying scenic and scientific excellence, oftentimes in far-from-primitive condition, must be directed toward constructive results. He held a well-defined conception of national parks, which prescribed that they should be areas of some magnitude, distinguished by scenic, scientific and historic attractions, natural wonders and beauties, distinctly national in interest, to be preserved as nearly as possible in their primitive state. He thought that there were many more

Millions every year enjoy picnicking and camping in state parks, like this group in New Hampshire's beautiful Miller State Park near Peterborough.





Oregon State Parks

Saddle Mountain State Park, a botanist's paradise, belongs to an outstandingly excellent system of parks being established by Oregon.

areas which might preserve scenery and historic areas of state importance—indeed, that the forty-eight states were in danger of seeing their characteristic native scenery and landmarks vanish forever under the blighting so-called civilized use of lands and waters.

At the invitation of Governor W. L. Harding of Iowa, a Conference on Parks was held in Des Moines on January 10-12, 1921. Just under two hundred delegates were in attendance from twenty-five states and eighty-four towns. As a result of the Des Moines conference, the name National Conference on State Parks was chosen, and John Barton Payne was elected Chairman. Associated with him were Stephen T. Mather, Dr. H. C. Cowles, Dr. L. H. Pammel, Herbert Evison, W. H. Stinchcomb, Major William A. Welch, Theodore Wirth, Albert M. Turner and Beatrice M. Ward.

In 1927, Mr. Mather succeeded Judge Payne, and when Mr. Mather died in 1930, Major William A. Welch acted, until Howard Bloomer was elected. In 1928, the Conference was incorporated. Colonel Richard Lieber served as Chairman of the Board until his death, in 1944, and he was then succeeded by Tom Wallace, Editor Emeritus of the *Louisville Times*. In succession, Harold S. Wagner, Harold W. Lathrop, James F. Evans and Thomas W. Morse have served as President. Beatrice M. Ward (Later Mrs. Wilbur Nelson), Herbert Evison and Harlean James have served in turn as Executive Secretary.

The Conference made history by the publication of *State Parks and Recreational Uses of State Forests in the United States*, 260 pages, by Raymond H. Torrey; followed by a 448-page book on *State Recreation, Parks, Forests and Game Pre-*

serves, by Beatrice Ward Nelson. In 1930, Herbert Evison prepared a *State Park Anthology*, with articles by Richard Lieber, Stanley Coulter, Frederick Law Olmstead, Beatrice Ward Nelson, Harold A. Caparn, Jay Downer, Albert Turner, Wilbur A. Nelson, L. H. Wier and S. Herbert Hare. During the war, the National Conference on State Parks took over from the National Park Service the publication of the *Yearbook on Park and Recreation Progress*. Two war-time volumes were issued, and then came the 25th Anniversary Yearbook prepared in 1946 and issued early in 1947. The 1949 Yearbook has just appeared. The Conference cooperates with the American Planning and Civic Association in the publication of *Planning and Civic Comment* and the *American Planning and Civic Annual*.

In 1921, there were scattered state parks in twenty-two states. By 1946, there were 1198 state parks covering 4,596,621 acres, 218 state forests covering 3,079,227 acres, 310 acres in historic sites, 18,155 in parkways, and 1570 acres in waysides. In 1948, 73,303 acres were added by state conservation agencies. The attendance had grown to 105,248,211 recorded visitors. Of these, about 100,000,000 were day visitors and some 5,000,000 remained overnight, more than 400,000 of whom stayed in hotels and lodges, over 1,000,000 in cabins, over 1,000,000 in organized camps and nearly 2,500,000 in tent and trailer camps.

During the years when the several states of the Union were setting up their state parks, some "cats and dogs" crept in, and some parks developed facilities similar to those in local parks; but for the most part,

South Carolina has nineteen state parks comprising 45,000 acres. All but five are 1000 to 5000 acres in extent. This picture was taken in Poinsett State Park.



the state parks have been areas which preserve in its natural condition the native landscape of the state. To quote Colonel Lieber:

Parks are the show windows of all conservation. Therefore we must know that to preserve these parks for the time to come and be of use to unborn generations, we in our time, must see to it that preservation takes precedence over use.

At the National Conference on State Parks, held in Norris, Tennessee, in 1938, Colonel Lieber declared:

Speaking for myself, I would not be at all interested in the work if the function of parks and recreation would merely be to provide shallow amusement for bored and boring people. Folks so disposed should be referred to bingo or any other of the abounding inanities.

Later at the Spring Mill Conference, in 1940, Colonel Lieber explained:

Remember that we deal in two separate values: Parks *and* Recreation. It is still that, and not Recreation in Parks. Keep the promotion of the two separate in their own interest. Parks offer recreation of one kind; recreation centers, another. State parks offer the finest of scenery and are to be preserved in their natural features, plus flora and fauna, in perpetuity.

Colonel Lieber, with deep devotion, built a state park system in the State of Indiana, and we in this day, when state parks are found in most of the states, can thank him for his clear conceptions of state parks and their uses.

He once defined state parks:

A state park is a typical portion of the state's original domain. It is a tract of adequate size, preserved in primeval condition; it is "unspoilt," "unimproved" or "beautified." It is a physical expression of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness . . . We have in state parks a sermon in true Americanism. They are a constant reminder of the source from which our present-day comforts flow.

State parks offer much to all classes of citizens. To the city dweller they bring the

solace of quiet and solitude. In the same place the rural peoples may find the pleasure of crowds and intercourse with strangers. The student finds much to study in the flora, fauna and geological structure. The artist finds beauty. The young find the sport of swimming, hiking and fishing. The beneficence of nature gives to each what he wishes.

Let us ever remember that state parks are social institutions, and that their first and foremost object is to preserve our native scenery in its primeval glory.

In the Anniversary Yearbook of 1946, and again in the most recent 1949 Yearbook, state officials write proudly of their state parks and their patrons. When one considers the recorded attendance of some 105,000,000 people in a nation with a total population of some 145,000,000, one can realize that, even with the repeats, the people of the United States use their state parks. And they find there an opportunity for outdoor exploration and communion, which can seldom be provided in city parks. And if the state park is worthy of the name, the people do not find there the kinds of recreation which are properly provided in crowded city parks.

In the United States, we are justly proud of our national parks; but anyone who has explored the state parks, will appreciate the invaluable service they are giving the American people. Without the state parks, most city residents in the state would know very little of the native scenic endowments of their own states. Few residents of Indianapolis could visualize the back country so near at hand, in Brown County, and now preserved in a state park. Fewer still would know of the early settlement which has been preserved at Spring Mill State Park.

State parks in New England have included beaches from Maine to Massachusetts, to which the residents come in vast numbers during the hot summer days. But these states also preserve fine mountain scenery which, in some places, remains about as it was when the Pilgrims landed on the



Washington Parks and Recreation Commission

Mount Baker is seen across Rosario Strait from Mount Constitution in Washington's Moran State Park.

rockbound Atlantic coast, over three hundred years ago.

New York, of course, has its extensive Adirondack State Park, which has been miraculously preserved by special laws. New York has other state parks which preserve mountains, lakes and bathing beaches. And New York has another great asset. The development of parkway systems, which connect many of the state parks, provide for motorists' routes through scenic areas with wide roadsides, with limited access, and even more miraculous, no red lights, but merging traffic at widely spaced points.

The southeastern states have been late comers into the field, but most of these states now offer systems of parks. In North and South Carolina state parks dot the landscape from the mountains to the sea. In Florida we have the tropical parks, which are unique in the temperate-lying United States. In Louisiana state parks, we

find the picturesque memorials of early days. In Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, there are interesting state parks which will one day be united in a system.

Those in the National Conference on State Parks, who fought for the preservation of Cumberland Falls, rejoice that the falls are now preserved in a state park, together with other scenic and historic areas in Kentucky.

Illinois has rivaled its sister state, Indiana, in the building of a park system in which may be found the scenic Starved Rock State Park, the New Salem State Park and other commemorative parks of the years Lincoln spent in the state. Iowa, where the first conference was held, is building a creditable park system. Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota have preserved extensive areas reminiscent of the pioneer days. Arkansas, where the Conference once met, conducted the visitors to very fine scenic parks.

In the great State of Texas, where the Conference will meet in 1950, there are a number of large scenic parks, a whole system of wayside parks, and the old San Jose Mission, which is administered jointly by the National Park Service, Texas State Parks Board and the Catholic Diocese of San Antonio.

On the Pacific Coast we find many and varied state parks. When California went seriously to work to develop a state park system, Frederick Law Olmsted was invited, in 1927, to make a survey and plan of acquisition, which to this day has remained a classic presentation of standards for state parks. California voted a bond issue to be matched from other sources, and has built a system of parks stretching over a thousand-mile span for the full length of the state. In cooperation with the Save-the-Redwoods League, the State of California has acquired a series of coastal redwoods lying along the famous Redwood Highway. Over 400,000 acres are included in the Anza Desert, nearly 10,000 acres in the Big Basin Redwoods near Santa Cruz, over 12,000 acres in Mount San Jacinto State Park, which has recently been threatened with a high-cable intrusion, with all its accompanying destruction of the primitive values for which the park was set aside.

Most states have neglected their ocean and river frontage until adverse occupation has made them unavailable and unsuited to preservation. Oregon is an exception. There the state owns the coast line between high and low water mark. And in addition, Sam Boardman, in charge of state parks, has acquired, over a period of years, some

of the most spectacular coastal areas in the United States. The state is also acquiring some excellent interior parks, and ultimately should be in possession of a fine system.

The State of Washington has in it some of the finest mountain and coastal scenery in the United States. Mount Spokane in the eastern part of the state and Moran State Park, with its breath-taking views of Mount Baker and the intervening waters, are typical parks, and point to other possibilities in the state.

We have long realized that the national parks offer travel opportunities for those who would hike or ride into the wilderness, as well as for those who may penetrate only so far as motor wheels will carry them, for there is a spiritual uplift to be found in superlative scenery. Mental horizons are widened by acquaintanceship with the great geological forces that have created our mountains, valleys, rivers and plains. Intelligent awareness of our history is stimulated by our historic memorials.

All this is true of the well-selected state parks, as well as of national parks. Indeed, if it were not for this vast system, which is being developed to supplement national parks on the one hand and city parks on the other, the people of this country would be much the poorer. No more interesting travel program could be devised than one which would include regional visits to groups of state parks, where samples of the original pioneer country are preserved, where historic monuments offer lessons in state history, and where the people of each state visit and take pride in their parks.

MOUNT SAN JACINTO HEARING

The U. S. Forest Service will hold a public hearing to learn opinions with regard to allowing right of way for the proposed tramway across the Service's Mount San Jacinto Primitive Area. The hearing will be held at 9 A.M. on April 20, at the County Courthouse, Riverside, California. Your Association will be represented at the hearing, and will make a statement. (See *The Mount San Jacinto Tramway Scheme*, by Guy L. Fleming, in our magazine for April-June 1949.)

NATIONAL PARK TROUBLE IN ITALY

By GUIDO TERCINOD

THE Grand Paradise National Park, in the Italian Alps, is facing destruction.

It is planned to build a hydroelectric dam that would form a three-mile by half-mile lake opposite the Grand Paradise massif. We have made appeals to all people who are fond of nature, who stand for the preservation of God's works, asking for their help in the protection of the most precious and unique heritage of science.

The Aosta Valley is already fully exploited for hydroelectric power purposes. Not less than twenty-five power stations are producing the energy for Milan, Turin and all the big industrial centers. More power stations are being built in the smaller valleys, like Valgrisanche. We ask that the Valley of the Savara, leading up to the Grand Paradise, be kept closed to hydroelectric construction.

The Valley of the Savara, namely Valsavaranche, where the kings of Italy used to have their reserved hunting grounds, is the very heart of the national park. Here dwell such wildlife as chamois, marmot, hare, fox, eagle, partridge, pheasant, marten, and above all the Alpine ibex, which is preserved only in this valley. Valsavaranche was for centuries the cradle of this rare species. The area offers, in a glorious surrounding of snowy peaks and alpine meadows, a most picturesque and valuable field for scientific research. Generations to come will have much to learn in visiting this valley and studying both its geologic and zoologic aspects. The absolute uniqueness of the Grand Paradise National Park has caused the suggestion that it be established as an international park—a center for scholars from all the world.

Three hydroelectric companies have applied for concessions to start building two

reservoirs—the Nivolet and the Terre. Blocking the outlets of these two basins at 2,300 meters above sea level will cause the waters from the glaciers, which form here and there most picturesque waterfalls, to be conveyed through artificial canals. These works will entail heavy blasting, which will disturb the wildlife and will upset the natural aspect of sites essential to the preservation of the fauna.

The Grand Paradise National Park was established to preserve both its fauna and flora. To this end, extensive and costly work was carried on for over a century.

The Board of Directors of the park has opposed the construction of these dams, which would kill the life of the park and would be an impending danger to the whole valley, particularly in wartime. The Board is meeting with heavy pressure from the three companies applying for concessions. These companies are The Edison of Milan, the "S.I.P." of Turin and the Cogne of Aosta. The debate for the concessions will come before the Council of the Aosta Valley for decision in February (1950).

We, on behalf of the park, are sending out this appeal to save it, because we feel that the preservation of the Grand Paradise Park is a matter of interest beyond our frontiers—a matter concerning science and culture the world over. Our appeal should find an echo in all men who stand for nature protection.

Timely pressure might be brought upon the members of the Council of the Aosta Valley, thirty-five in all, who are either to approve or to turn down the Valsavaranche hydroelectric schemes. We think that keeping just one valley clear of any hydroelectric exploitation cannot upset the balance of the Italian power production.

Here's an idea for combining progress with pleasure while traveling this summer: Send for a supply of Association membership and book circulars to take with you, and hand them to all interested people you meet on your trip. Write for your supply today.

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

HAWKS ALOFT, the story of Hawk Mountain, by Maurice Broun, with an introduction by Roger Tory Peterson. Published by Dodd, Mead Company, New York, 1949. Illustrated. Index. 222 pages. Price \$4.

Hawks Aloft, vigorous in style, with most of the elements of a thrilling novel, and told with rare beauty of expression, takes the reader through the years of ruthless hawk killing at Pennsylvania's Hawk Mountain, to the closing of the mountain's lookout to gunners; then on to the slow but sure turning of local public opinion from approval of needless slaughter to appreciation of the magnificent soaring hawks, and finally to the great achievement of spectacular hawk migration flights attracting hundreds of visitors daily from all parts of the country.

Hawks Aloft is one of the most dramatic and impressive stories ever written on any phase of nature preservation. It is so pleasant to read, that when it is finished, one keeps wishing it went on and on. It is a success story in which the leading characters, the author and his wife, overcome obstacles that often seem insurmountable. At times during the first year of the sanctuary's establishment, the author frequently was in danger of being shot.

Although *Hawks Aloft* is a delightful and inspiring story, it is far more than entertainment. It is the history of the first fifteen years of Hawk Mountain Sanctuary—a monument to human intelligence. It proves that appreciation of wildlife for wildlife's sake has stronger pulling power upon the public than the idea that there can be pleasure in destroying it. In the years prior to establishment of the sanctuary, 100 to 150 local gunners would go to the mountain bent upon slaughtering the hawks as they soared past the mountain during migration. Today, to see the magnif-

icent flights of these beautiful birds, people come from all parts of the country, sometimes more than a thousand a day.

To Mrs. C. N. Edge goes credit for sanctuary establishment. Describing the slaughter of hawks, Mr. Broun writes: "On Sundays, if the flight was good, few birds succeeded in running the gauntlet of the bloodthirsty mob. Blind men! Unfolding before their eyes was the mystery, the eternal wonder of migration. What meant it to them, the bold, impetuous speed of the peregrine? Of what account the grace and fluence of osprey moving down the sky? Or the wings of an eagle slanting into the west like the sails of a galleon? The skyborne freedom of the falcon was to be stopped by a shower of lead. Fierce purity of the wilderness reduced to mangled feathers on bloodstained rocks . . . Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, of New York City, now moved in on the field of battle. In August of that year, Mrs. Edge obtained a lease of the property for one year, with an option to buy. . . ." Then it was that Mrs. Edge had the good fortune to secure Mr. Broun as sanctuary warden.

We understand that the publishers printed only 2000 copies of *Hawks Aloft*. Apparently they recognize their error in producing so few, for we have been informed recently that additional copies are being run off. It is the opinion of this reviewer that *Hawks Aloft*, with moderate publicity, could become a fast seller. Although obviously of prime interest to bird enthusiasts and nature lovers, it has the qualifications for wide public appeal. As a story on nature preservation, it carries a vital message applicable to all wildlife. For the sake of our rapidly vanishing birds of prey, and other birds and animals, *Hawks Aloft* should be placed on school and college reading lists everywhere, to build sympathetic appreciation of wildlife

in the young. This will help to assure perpetuation of species for the pleasure of future generations. Teachers and professors giving instruction in conservation are seeking such literature. The book's existence should be made known, therefore, not only to the general public, but to educators through reviews and advertisements in the journals of state and national education associations. The publishers would perform a valuable public service to see that this is done, for *Hawks Aloft* is an important book.

OUR EASTERN PLAYGROUNDS, a Guide to the National and State Parks and Forests of Our Eastern Seaboard, by Anthony F. Merrill. Published by Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1950. Illustrated. Index. 353 pages. Price \$3.75.

This book contains all the information desired by the thousands of people who like to spend their vacations in the mountains and forests—those people who take along their own cooking and sleeping equipment. The top question in the minds of the campers is "where are the campgrounds located?" Next in importance is "what are the individual campgrounds like, and what does each one offer in the way of facilities and environment?" *Our Eastern Playgrounds* answers these and dozens of other questions, such as how to get there, the number of tent and trailer areas and campsites in each, and, in the case of larger campgrounds, opening and closing dates are given. If electricity, canoes, boats and eating places are available, these are mentioned; and the natural setting—lakes, mountains, forests, streams—is described.

The scope of *Our Eastern Playgrounds* includes New England, the Middle Atlantic States, except Delaware, which apparently has no campgrounds, and the coastal states south through Florida.

Presentation of data is systematic. Each state is considered in a separate chapter,

in geographical order, beginning with Maine. A description of the state and its important recreation regions heads the chapters, followed by accounts of each one of the campgrounds within the state. It is written in a friendly, entertaining style, with a seasoning of humor.

Our Eastern Playgrounds fills a need for the rapidly growing numbers of vacation campers. It is to be hoped that Mr. Merrill will prepare similar books on other parts of our country.

THE CALL OF THE WEST, by Evelyn Lewis Lee. Published by Bruce Humphries, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, 1947. Illustrated. 59 pages. Price \$2.

Our western national parks inspired most of the twenty-six delightful poems in this book, and each poem is illustrated with an appealing photograph of the scene that prompted it. Miss Lee casts her thought in phrases that capture vividly her sensitivity to the awe and serenity of nature and the drama of the history of the Old West. The spiritual refreshment that is found only in the untrammelled wild is perhaps best expressed in poetry. Miss Lee has added a worthwhile collection to the literature of the national parks.

IN WOODS AND FIELDS, by Margaret Waring Buck. Published by the Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, New York and Nashville, 1950. Illustrated. Index. Bibliography. 96 pages. Price \$3 cloth, and \$1.75 paper.

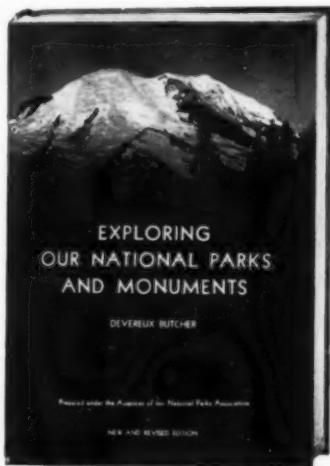
This attractive book, 8 x 10 inches, is lavishly illustrated with drawings by the author. It is written for boys and girls who are beginners in the field of nature study. It is divided into five chapters, four of them dealing with the seasonal happenings of nature in woods and fields. The fifth chapter supplements the one on summer, by describing additional things to be seen—birds, butterflies and wild flowers. Blossoming dates of the flowers are given as an aid to identification. Each flower, fern, club moss, lichen, bird, mammal and insect

pictured is given a brief description. Animal tracks, leaf buds and weed seeds, three important features of nature in winter, are given in the winter chapter.

This book will appeal to children, and

should have the effect of arousing their interest in nature and the outdoors, eventually leading to their recognition of the need for reservations in which the living things of the wild can be preserved.

Vast Florida Bay, Whitewater Bay and other areas administered as a refuge since 1944, by the Fish and Wildlife Service, have been added to Everglades National Park. This brings the park's acreage to 1,228,500 acres, or over 1900 square miles.



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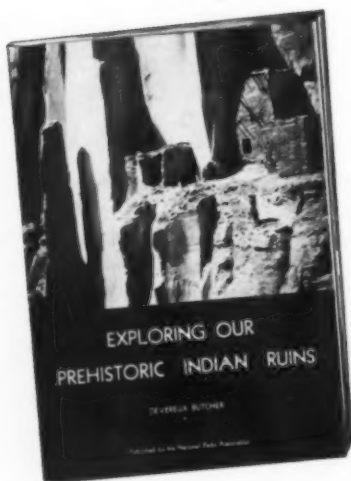
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THIS new book describes the eighteen national archeological monuments of the United States. Prepared in the same attractive format as *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments*, it is a supplement to that noted book, and is just as lavishly illustrated with superb photographs. Here are views of the big Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon National Monument, of the little cave villages of Tonto National Monument and the large spectacular ruins of Navajo National Monument's Betatakin and Keet Seel. Here, too, are the slender masonry towers at Hovenweep, the tiny cliff dwellings at Walnut Canyon and the

crumbling habitations in the magnificent, scenic canyons of Canyon de Chelly. Fantastic Montezuma Castle with its penthouse and terrace, Wupatki with its little amphitheater, Old Kasaan with its totem poles, and Mound City Group and Ocmulgee with their strange burial and ceremonial mounds—all these and many more are pictured. The lives of the prehistoric peoples who built the ancient structures are discussed, and the ruins are vividly described.

Besides the texts on the individual areas, there is a lead story that presents a thrilling, vibrant account of *The Last Days of Beautiful Village* (Pueblo Bonito), when a devastating raid by nomads was made upon the peace-loving Bonitans. An article entitled *The American Indian*, contributed by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., one of the country's noted archeologists, traces the history of America's aborigines from about 25,000 B. C., when it is believed man first reached North America across Bering Strait from Asia. Dr. Roberts discusses the migration routes and describes the several cultures that developed in our Southwest and East, bringing the story down to historic times.

EXPLORING OUR PREHISTORIC INDIAN RUINS, published by the National Parks Association, is available by sending in your name and address with one dollar to the National Parks Association, 1214 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

CRISIS IN YOSEMITE

(Continued from page 50)

In the museum there is a geologic shadowgraph which, by means of animated diagrams, describes and illustrates the geologic history of Yosemite Valley. This is the main feature available to the naturalist staff in acquainting the visiting public with the phenomena to be seen in Yosemite. Last winter the shadowgraph broke down. Estimated repairs were \$60. Government funds available for the remainder of the fiscal year for maintenance amounted to about \$6. The Association offered to supply the funds. Unfortunately, the skilled labor necessary to make the repairs existed only in the government maintenance shops, and there was no way in which the Association's funds could be applied going through the government accounting system to reimburse the proper account so that the work could be done. The shadowgraph was finally repaired as government funds were made available by deficiency appropriations just as the fiscal year ended in June.

The permanent staff at the museum consists of three ranger naturalists, a stenographer and a custodian. During the winter, an average of some 400 people visit the museum daily. In a month like May, over 2000 people visit the museum each day. This is before the seasonal naturalists arrive. Until they come, only one man can be on duty to meet the public at any given time. Administrative matters, scientific research and interpretive contacts outside the park must be handled during personal time of the museum staff. It may be conservatively estimated that about one fourth of the work performed at the museum is done on personal time. A man must really believe in what he is doing to devote so much effort to assure himself that his job is done adequately, regardless of his own personal convenience. The Secretary's office must recognize the loyalty of these people. It must back them up with adequate funds and an adequate staff.

In 1948, Yosemite National Park earned, through entrance fees and the sale of utilities, \$537,000. Its appropriation was \$543,000. In 1949, Yosemite National Park earned \$566,000. Its appropriation was \$559,000. The net loss of \$6000, in 1948, was offset by a net profit of \$7000, in 1949.

These are operating figures only. In addition, in 1948, the largest private concessioner collected and paid to the federal government taxes amounting to \$525,000.

These payments included income and excise taxes collected from the concessioner, his employees and his guests. Taxes for 1949 are expected to be similar in amount. The government makes a profit of something over half a million dollars each year by the operation of Yosemite National Park.

For a county of 6000 people, half a million dollars is a lot of money. It is about the amount of the total county budget for all purposes, including schools. Yet each year, the federal government drains from our county these funds and spends them elsewhere. These profits are obtained by the sacrifice of maintenance and replacement programs and by the curtailment of services below even minimum requirements.

We realize that there is urgent need for economy in the operation of the federal government. We fully agree to the outline proposed by the Hoover Committee Report. We are not taking the stand of one who says "Cut everybody else but me." The service we are supporting was cut years ago and is still being cut. In Yosemite National Park, the cuts are so deep there is a serious question whether or not the park can continue to operate. We are not proposing a raid on the Treasury. We are not even saying that the small amounts Yosemite requires are too small to be noticed. We are asking for a revision of appropriation policy. We ask that the funds earned by the park be left in the park and that the fact the park is self-supporting be recognized.

WILDERNESS VICTORY

(Continued from page 54)

proposed International Peace Memorial Forest dedicated to the veterans of both countries, a living memorial to those who gave

their lives that freedom might survive. This great project, executed in faith and trust, may someday be a symbol to the world of the kind of peace and cooperation that can and should exist between neighboring nations.

The U. S. Geological Survey announces that it has 7000 maps, with 500 more to be published this year, available for purchase at about twenty cents each. These include topographic maps of most of the national parks and a number of other areas administered by the National Park Service. The maps are of outstandingly high quality, and should prove of value to Association members planning trips to the parks. Maps of areas west of the Mississippi River are obtainable by sending, with your name and address, a money order or check payable to the Director of the Geological Survey, the U. S. Geological Survey, Denver Federal Center, Denver 15, Colorado. For maps of eastern areas, send to the U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

TWO NEW AREAS FOR THE BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

Announcements by the Secretary of the Interior, issued by the National Park Service, state that the adjoining Moses H. Cone and Julian H. Price estates, at Blowing Rock, North Carolina, are to be added to the Blue Ridge Parkway. Comprising 3500 acres and 4132 acres respectively, they constitute a tract of essentially wild land for the enjoyment of parkway travelers. Acceptance of the properties by the federal government awaits approval of titles by the Attorney General of the United States.



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THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

81st Congress to April 1, 1950

THE Bureau of the Budget has recommended an appropriation of \$39,406,500 for the National Park Service for 1951. Some important items are: Administration and protection, \$9,169,500; construction and rehabilitation of physical structures, \$11,610,000; parkways, \$6,750,000; roads and trails, \$7,050,000, half of which is for

payment of existing contracts, the remaining half of which is insufficient to meet the cost of development schedules; land acquisition, \$4,810,000, of which \$3,935,000 is for the new Independence National Historical Park, and \$300,000 each for Rocky Mountain and Mammoth Cave, leaving only \$275,000 for land acquisition in other areas.

H. R. 934 (Murdock) **H. R. 935** (Patten) **S. 75** (McFarland and Hayden) To authorize the construction of a dam on the Colorado River at Bridge Canyon. Passed Senate, February 21. Now before the House Committee on Public Lands.—The National Parks Association opposes this project because Grand Canyon National Monument would become a reservoir through its full length, and the Grand Canyon National Park for a distance of eighteen miles. On the advice of the Association and allied organizations, Senator Hayden amended **S. 75** to restrict the dam to not more than 1877 feet above sea level. This would prevent the reservoir from going farther than eighteen miles into the park. There are reasons for believing that the project as a whole is ill-advised. (See *Grand Canyon National Monument in Danger*, in *NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE* for July-September 1949, and *Grand Canyon Park and Dinosaur Monument in Danger*, in the October-December 1940 issue.)

H. R. 4671 (Peterson) To establish a National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, Public Law 408.—The Act provides means for preserving historic sites and structures through an independent organization acting under congressional charter.

H. R. 5472 (Whittington) Authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors. Pending in the Senate. Reported favorably with amendments by the House Committee on Public Works.—This is the Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Bill authorizing appropriations for Army Engineer projects. The National Parks Association recommended that it be amended to prohibit use of funds for the proposed Mining City dam, which would flood parts of Mammoth Cave. Senator Chapman of Kentucky had the bill so amended. (See *Senate Committee Acts to Protect Mammoth Cave*, *NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE* for January-March 1950.) The Chief of Army Engineers is restudying the project to find a way to build the dam without affecting the cave.

H. R. 5507 (Angell) **H. R. 5629** (Grant) **S. 1901** (Johnson) To extend protection for the bald eagle in the Territory of Alaska. Before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—The National Parks Association testified in favor of this legislation at a hearing held by the House subcommittee, which has ordered a favorable report. No action has been taken in the Senate.

H. R. 6844 (Redden) **S. 2894** (Graham and Hoey) Authorizes not to exceed \$12,800,000 for the continued construction of the Blue Ridge Parkway between Shenandoah National Park, Virginia, and Asheville, North Carolina. Referred to the House Committee on Public Lands and the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6929 (Regan) Authorizes the acquisition of the remaining non-federal lands within Big Bend National Park. Referred to the House Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1583 (Hendrickson) To provide for the establishment of the Island Beach National Monument, in the State of New Jersey. Passed the Senate, October 17. Before the House Committee on Public Lands.

If you are considering becoming a National Park Service ranger naturalist, write to Park Naturalist Donald Edward McHenry, Yosemite National Park, California, and ask him to send you a copy of the pamphlet *The Yosemite Field School, A Workshop of Interpretive Methods*. This announces the 1950 summer school at the park, and gives information about joining.

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